# EUROPE.

The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel-Its Special Exciting Causes, Management, "Advance Fire" and Result

Prince Henri Applied to General Sickles to Second Him.

The Steamships Collision Off the Needles-Names of the Lost and Saved.

The Cunard mail steamship Java, Captain Cook from Liverpool the 19th and Queenstown the 20th of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special European correspondence and a mail report, in detail of our cable news telegrams, dated to her day of sailing from England.

Father Hyacinthe was present at Count Montaembert's funeral, and appeared in the dress of a

A Roman correspondent of the Memorial Diplomatique says that Mr. Odo Russell, the British representative, has been very frequently with Car-dinal antonelli of late. The writer adds that it is no secret in diplomatic circles that "Mr. Russell has again offered the Pope an asylum in Malta in case the withdrawal of the French troops should oblige

We take the following from the circular of Bowles. Brothers & Co., Paris:-

The rupture of the Franco-American treaty, in throwing back fully twenty years the postal relations of the two countries, has created an indispensable necessity for some guarantee or channel of protection against even temporary difficulties, and of assuring to the public other and more economical means of correspondence between the Continent and the Engled Steep.

Dou Alfonso de Bourbon, brother of the Duke of Madrid, coming from Germany, embarked at Marsellies on his way to Rome to rejoin the corps of A direct steam service between Holland and the

Dutch colonies of Java, Sumatra, the Sund Islands, &c., by way of the Suez Canal, is being organized at Amsterdam, under the honorary presidency of Prince Henry, of the Netnerlands.

Prince Napoleon went to the Tuileries to congratulate his young cousin on his entering his fifteenth

The Centre Gauche of Paris says that with a view to the contingency of decisions by the Ecumenical Council of a nature to interfere with the due administration of the internal laws of France, M. Olivier was preparing, in consultation with the Abbe Bauer, bill for the more complete separation of Church and State. M. Ollivier sees the Abbe Bauer vers

A curious translation of the newspaper article which cost Don Henry de Bourbon his life, made him call the Duke de Montpensier a "pastry cook." That is not very intelligible Billingsgate. The word should have been rendered in French pantia-which means a "puppet."

M. Raspail has written a letter to his Lyons con stituents, dated March 15, or rather "24th Ventose, the 7sth year of the French Republic," in which he says his health is much better, and that as soon as the promise of mild weather is confirmed he shall resume his place in the Corps Legislatif.

At Southampton, England, March 19, pothing further had been heard of the Normandy steamer, lately in collision, or of any more lives being saved. All the steamers in the docks had their flags at halfmast. The accident spread great gloom over the

A telegram from London of the 19th of March, speaking of the condition of the cotton districts

A deputation of the Operative Cotton Spinners in Bolton waited upon the masters, demanding an ad-vance of five per cent upon their wages, which is equal to the last reduction. This had been refused, and a strike at over sixty mills was expected.

The hearing of the Wicklow Peerage case was resumed in the House of Lords. After a witness had been examined Sir Roundell Palmer proceeded to sum up the fresh evidence which had been adduced, as it affected the original claimant. He reviewed the case in the chronological order of events, in the first place dealing with the case as stated by Dr. Brown, and then with the althi set up by Mrs. Howard as to her whereabouts in 1809. The case was

The Paris Française of March 18 states that ten liberal Senators will move a resolution proposing that the French Senate entirely relinquish its con stituent power, receiving in its stead the Legislative powers possessed by the Chambers des Paris under

The Dublin Nation says "it despises, spits upon and defles a tyranny so infamous as the government Peace Preservation bill? of Mr. Gladstone.

At Derry (Ireland) Assizes the prisoner Booth, an American citizen, and his brother were found guilty of manslanghter at Tubbermore and sentenced to five years' penal servi ude.

At Tattersails, London, the latest turf betting

Guineas—8 to I against Sunlight, o. Chester Cup—100 to 6 against starter, t. Derby—33 to I against Macgregor, freely taken. A letter from Thuis, in the Corrier de Sardanda of March 19, announced that a Turk infuriated by religious fanaticism, killed and wounded several Enropeans and native Jews. The Europeans went in a body to the Consulates to demand justice. Great agitation prevailed in Tunts, and the Turk had been

Lord Napier, of Magdala, having been relieved from Mr. Candlish's Parhamentary inquisition, is on his way to India and Colonel Dillon, his military secretary, is off to the same destination.

Two English gentlemen, who returned from Khartoum by way of Sowakim and the Red Sea, report having met Sir Samuel Baker and his party, all well, and still waiting for the river steamers and heavy baggage that were sent up the Nile.

Later advices from the west coast of Africa state that war was going on between New Calabar and the Ekruka tribes. Two days before the mail steamer sailed twelve Ekrukas were captured and taken to New Calabar, killed and eaten.

## SPAIN.

The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel-Morale of the Tragedy-Prince Henri de Bourbon's Life and Misfortunes-His Career at Court-General Sickles Asked to Second Him-The Fight and Its Result-Prince Renri Receiving the Last Shot-How He Prepared for the End. MADRID, March 14, 1870.

A bloody drama has closed the pages of last week's events. Duelling, the refined art of manslaughter, so much condemned by all civilized nations, is not only tolerated in Spain, but is considered a very necessary social evil that by no manner of means can be suppressed. The law not only winks at it, but encourages it by providing loopholes for the escape of the offenders. Human passion can be raised to an uncontrollable pitch, according to the nature of acting circumstances, and acts committed on the spur of the moment, in a sudden burst of ungovernable rage, goaded to madness by grave offences, are excused by all sensible minds that have studied humanity and understand its weakness. But what educated mind can approve a duet-the systematic killing of a fellow creature in comparative cold blood, each party choosing his assistants, practising the day before, and, after a night's rest rise fresh in the morning, when all nature is teeming with life, with the determined resolution of launching a fellow creature into eternity? Can premeditated, cola-blooded murder be more manifest? And yet it is tolerated, nay, applauded, and termed a tance de honor;" "lance de barbarta" is the proper term. As soon defend Eugene Aram or any other similar personage as a duellist. If the duellist pleads that he risks his own life the burglar may tender the same plea, and back it with nunger and distress. Then, again, the first shot being decided by chance, how often does it happen that the aggrieved party has to stand with folded arms while the aggressor, after having stripped him of his honor, robs him of his life! And after all, whatever may be the result of a duel, will it prove that the offended

parts is a gentlemen, and not a liar, scoundrel, calumniator, or winstever other motive to at gave rise to the challenger. Certainly not. Then duelling is unjustifiable, barbarism and a disgrace to the age we live in. And yet, strange to say, it is only among the educated class of society that due is take

place.

Here we have Montpensier, the son of Louis Philippe, and Prince Henri de Bourbon, two educated men, cousins, and descendants of a most powerful inc of kings plan and arrange a meeting, and in cold cloud contend as to which shall be the other's victim, the result being that the unfortunate Prince Henri is launched headlong into eternity, leaving four orphans totally unprovided for to mourn his loss.

Henry is indicated unprovided for to mourn his loss.

The life of the unfortunate Prince Henri is so well known, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, as to require but little comment. It has truly been a life of misfortunes from early youth till he lay a bleeding corpse on the wild heath of Carabauchey.

ignatic, as to require but little comment. It has truly been a life of misfortunes from early youth till he lay a bleeding corpse on the wild heath of Carabaucney.

In times gone by young Henri was the price of the Spanish Court. Handsome, of gay disposition, with noble and generous impliese, he captivated all who came within his reach. He had a pussion for his cousin leaded, the Queen, and ought to have been married to her, but the political party in power interfered and married her to his brother Francis, a man they could do as they liked with. He formed an attachment for the Queen's sister, Luiss Fernanda, and again political power interfered and married her to the French Duke Montpensier, that shot him on Saturday. He then, against the wish of the Queen and the government, married a countess, and, strange to say, the Countess and Prince Henri's mother, Dook Cariota, died on the same day. Prince Henri's father, Don Francisco, was brother of Ferdinand VII.; and Dook Cariota sister of Doha Cristina, Ferdinand VII.; wife. Prince Henri entered the navy and rose to be an admiral. Evidently too liberal for the country of his birth he was several times banished and deprived of his honors. His geaerosity and casy access caused him in better times to be surrounded by a clique of acquaintances who fleecod and sold him. Of his gentlemaniy, anable bearing I oan give testimony, for I knew him personally. Some six years ago I held a professorship in a college here where his sons were educated, and the Prince, ever anxious for the welfare of his schildren, otten visited the establishment. After the revolution of September, 1863, he returned from banishment, recognized the provisional government and cestred to be considered as a simple clitzen. He took part against the pretensions of the French to the throne, which led to the letter or "manifesto," the cause of the challenge, as you are already aware.

Montpensier, on receiving a copy of the manifesto, sent his ade-de-camp, senor Solis, to inquire if Prince Henri was the au

not retract a single word of what he had written, chose his seconds, who were General Jaminos, of whom I have spoken on other occasions; General Cordoba, Director General of Infantry, and the Duke's aide-de-camp, senor Colonel Solis. These gentlemen, commissioned by the Duke, called upon Prince Henri for the names of his seconds, so as to arrange with them the time, place and other matters respecting the accepted enaltenge.

Frince Henri tought his seconds in the first place among the grandees, but without success. They had abandoned him. He had become a liberal and had thus lost his cast. He tried the army and navy with no bester result. While thus occupied in looking for seconds, complaining against the delay and Exing au hour for the answer. He then tried the French Ambassacior, who declined, for if Montpensier had been killed it might be said that the imperial family had had a hand in getting a principal member of the Orleans family out of the way. General Sickles was then applied to, with no better result, for the case would be even more deficate still, as Montpensier was the only possible candidate to the throne for the lime being, and therefore it might be said that deep rearily single the said that deep rearily single to death of Montpensier; therefore from the diplomatic corps no help cound be obtained.

Appeal was then made to the, republican deputies and was responded to by Dr. Rubio, who say that the poor Prince was abandoned by all those who in better times fawned upon him, and would swear eternal friendship. Besides, the fixed hour was fast approaching, and, once passed, notaing would remove the biot of cowardice from his escutcheon. My friend, Dr. Rubio, and the seconds, Senors Santa Maria and Ortiz, and the seconds of both parties having met, the preliminaries of the duel were duly entered into and stranged.

Prince Henri was born on April 17, 1823, and the Duke of Montpensier 31st July, 1824. They had never been on very good terms and had often quarrelled, on which occasion the Duke has been ne

The fatal morning at length arrived, and all par-ties reflect.

The fatal morning at length arrived, and all par-ties concerned in the affair and some other friends proceeded to the "rendezvous." Lots were drawn for choice of ground and first shot, both of which fell to Prince flerit. The ground was then selected and the opponents placed by their seconds in their re-spective nositions.

to Frace Henri. The ground was then selected and
the opponents placed by their seconds in their respective positions.

Frace Henri fired his first shot at random; for the
bail was not seen to strike the ground.

The Duke, in his turn, appears to have done the
same; for no one could tell where the bail went.

The Prince then fired his second shot without
taking any fixed aim, though it is said that montpensier heard the bail which type jetse.

Montpensier's second shot went for the heart, but
struck the bislow which the Prince said heid and

struck the pistol, which the Prince still held, and gianced off, striking him on the shoulder.

Here the Duke's seconds interfered, saying, "Gentlemen, we think the affair may be considered at an end."

The Prince and his party, however, considered the The Prince and his party, however, considered the matter too trivial, for a cessation of hostilities. The firing was, therefore, resumed. The Prince was somewhat shocked by the concussion of the ball that struck his pistol, and feit sure that when the Duke fired again he would kill him; for while they were reloading the pistols he took off his watch and handed it to his doctor, saying. "Take this and give it to my son. I here at random. The Duke is taking deadly aim. If I don't strike him somewhere his next shot will kill me."

I don't strike him somewhere his beat shot will all me."

The Prince then fired a third time, evidently with the intention of winging him, without killing him; he fired, but without effect.

THE LAST SHOT.

Now came the dread shot of Montpensier. The trigger snapped, the ball new through the air on its fatal in ssion and struck the unfortunate Prince in the right temple, who fell to the ground without uttering a word.

The Duke, on seeing what had been the result of his last shot, took out his handkerchief, raised it to his face and appeared to be in the greatest despair.

The doctors hastened to the Prince, but found him far beyond all human aid.

Montpensier Before and After the Fight. The Epoca, of Madrid of March 17, has the follow

ing:—

The Duke of Montpensier is said to have taken no rest during the night which preceded the duel, out to have passed the time in adding a codicil to his will and in arranging his affairs. The Ducheas on the 8th sent to her husband a telegraphic despatch in these words:—"Do not fight despise him." To tranquilize her the Duke replied in the same way, "I have not fought; I am not fighting;" but he did not add, "I will not fight." Donna Luisa Fernande no doubt guessed the sense of the message, as during the whole of Saturday she continued sending telegrams to her husband and to his intimate friends to prevent him from fighting and to obtain news of him.

Montpensier has offered to adopt the children of Don Heary, but they very naturally refused to accept the protection of the man who killed their father.

General Prim and the Duke de Montpensier. It was believed in Paris (March 18) that the Duke de Montpensier will be legally bantahed from Spain for four years according to the laws of that country concerning fatal duels, but sentence will not be put in execution. A Madrid letter, speaking of the late duel, says:-

ducl. says:—

Immediately after the fatai termination, General Cordova, one of the Duke de Montpensier's seconds, went in all haste to Madrid to inform Marshal Prim of what occurred, and to ask for orders. The detormination was come to that the body of rrince Henri should be brought to the capital and that the Duke de Montpensier should remain on parole at the disposal of the authorities. His Highness, who was suffering under a violent fever, was anxious to leave immediately for Seville to reassure the duchess; but the medical men opposed that step, and he was taken back to Madrid and installed in the Palace Vista Hermosa, at the corner of the Prado and the Carrera San Geronimo. After the judicial examination into the circumstances of the duel had terminated, preparations were made to convey the body to the capital; but at the moment the funeral corréce was about to start counter orders arrived, and it was coliged to stop at Carabancheles, where the comin was piaced in a chapelle-ardente in the church. The burial was to have taken piace on Sunday, the 13th; but by an unlucky coincidence that same day had been fixed upon for a republican manifestation against the conscription, and the authorities, not unreasonably, feared that the interment might be made the pretext for some grave disorders.

## ENGLAND.

The Fatal Steamships' Collision-Particular of the Catastrophe-Action to Save Life-The Lest.

A mail telegram, dated at Southampton, England, on the 18th of March, supplies the following facts relative to the fearful collision between the steam-

reported in the HWRALD last Tuesday:-

reported in the Hwald hast Tuesday:

The London and Southwestern Company's steamer Normandy, Captain Harvey, left here last hight for the Channel Islands. About four A. M., thirty miles from the Needles, the screw steamer Mary Bond, from the Danube for London, ran into the Normandy during a very thick fog. She struck the Normandy about the hidships, cutting her down to the water's edge, and the after cabins and hold filled immediately. The Hie boats and bulwarks were all cut away, leaving but two other boats, by which eleven lady passengers, seven gentiemen, the second mate and eleven of the crew and stewardess were saved.

Captain Harvey considered his damaged saip in such a dangerous condition and sinking state that he called to the Mary to send her boats to him to help save his passengers and crew, at the same time giving orders to man his two boats and save at his lady and other passengers first. He exhibited the greatest composure, directing the movements of the ship's engines and helm with the view to keep her to sea. He was last seen on the bridge at his post and his chief mate acting with him about twenty minutes after the two boats left the Normandy. They heard a loud cry from many voices, and soon after fell in with numerous articles proving that she had gone down. The boats pulled about for upward of two hours in the hope of saving life, but without success.

The number lost are as follows:—Captain Harvey.

of two hours in the hope of saving life, but without success.

The number lost are as follows:—Capiain Harvey, chief mate and second engineer; three sailors, seven firemen and carpenter, three first class gentlemen passengers, four second class lady passengers and ten deck passengers. When the boats were pulling from the Normandy to the Mary they met the lifeboat of the latter snip in charge of the second mate; he was urged to pull hard for the Normandy, as sne was sinking, instead of which he pulled back to the Mary and asked for orders, when the Capiain repided, "You have my orders; proceed immediately for the wreck," and had he done so in the first case it was thought that most, if not all, would have been saved.

The Mary has come into dock and is discharging her cargo prior to repairs. Her bows and cutwater have been carried away to the water's edge. She had to throw a portion of ner cargo overboard. They were compelled to keep the pump going to avoid sinking.

The crew of the Mary states that their vessel was going three knots, and the Normandy twelve an hour at the time or the collision.

The number of lives lost is believed to be thirty-four.

Captain Harvey, of the Normandy, was last seen

The number of lives lost is believed to be thirtyfour.

Captain Harvey, of the Normandy, was last seen
on the origge giving orders as to the movements of
the engines to keep her head to sea, as she was sinking by the stern. All the survivors concur in stating
that no one could have acted with greater coolness
or bravery than the unfortunate captain.

Captain Stranock, of the Mary, waited about the
spot some hours firing of rockets and keeping a
good look out, and afterwards, finding his own vessel to be in a sinking condition, he made for the
Needles.

The surviving passengers presented Captain Stranock with a letter of thanks for his kind attention.

THE LOST AND SAYED.

The following official list of the saved passengers has been issued:—Miss Godrey, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Hoche, Miss Kintock, Miss Burrows—all of Jersey; Mr. Chuetts, Mrs. Woods of Guernsey; Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Pools, of Guernsey; Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Pools, of Guernsey; Mr. J. Ooper, Mr. E. Buisor, both of Jersey; Mr. John James, of Guernsey; Mr. F. O. Green, of Kennington Park; Mr. H. Brown, of Cheisea; Mr. J. Spear, of Kidsgrove; Mr. J. Deacon, of Marine Aruliery, Crew—G. Godwin, second mate; W. H. Giles, scaman; Henry West, scaman; G. G. Bennett, seaman; James Arthur, seaman; James Wills, seaman; W. Squabb, fireman; W. Dingle, chief steward; A. Petty, second steward; U. Lock, third steward; J. Blundell, fourth steward; Miss Wilson, stewardess; J. Hands, cook.

About sixteen passengers are supposed to have been lost, and the following members of the crew:—H. B. Harvey, master; J. Ockleford, chief mate; P. Richardson, carpenter; H. Hoskins, seaman; A. Clement, boy; R. Cox, chief engiaeer; G. Marshman, second engineer; J. Allen, Intemnar; J. Head, fireman; H. Walter, fireman; G. Callick, fireman; W. Stairer, fireman; W. Rolf, trimmer; G. Rolf, trimmer; A. Waddhore, seaman and J. Coleman, seaman.

The Universities Boat Race-Preparations for the Struggle. [From the Pall Mail Gazette, March 19.]

(From the Pail Mail Gazette, March 19.]
The Oxford crew rowed the "long course" yesterday. Tahoardin indisposed and not in the boat.
The eccentricity which has hitherto characterized selections for vacancies was again apparent. Woodhouse was moved to No. 6; Mirchouse, of University, rowed ow. Daroishire rowed weil at stroke, especially considering his untrained state, but the boat was little better than a "four-oar." Nos. 3, 1, 2 and 7 were especially feedle.

If Oxford goes on in this way her chance of victory is hopeless.

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The new powers of the Thames Conservancy
Board, will, we understand, be stretched to the utmost to provide a clear field and no favor in the
ensuing University race. The usual fleet of steamers will be promoted, only six vessels being
allowed—two for each University, one for the unipire and one for the judges. These steamers will for
the day be the joint property and under the joint
control of the two boat clubs.

on the same in the United States. Let all persons write on their letters "via Eng-land" and they will escape the additional postage.

## ROME

The Infallibility Claims-Rights of the Church. The Paris Univers of March 19 reproduces from the Nazione the text of the proposition for the Papa infallibility, a document which, as the Italian clerical journals declare, could only have been obtained by a violation of the secrecy promised by members of the Council. It is entitled-"Chapter to be added to the decree concerning the Primacy of the Roman Pontiff." and runs thus:-

Pontiff," and runs thus:—

The Pope cannot err when he defines matters of faith and morals. The Holy Roman Church possesses the supreme primacy and sovereignty over the whole Catholic Church. It acknowledges in all truth and humility that it has received this prerogative, with the plentitude of its power, from our Lord himself, in the parson of St. Peter, the prince of the Apostles, of whom the Roman Ponntiff is the sucessor. And as, before everything, it has the obligation to defend the truth of the faith, so by its judgment all questions relating to the true creed must necessarily be solved. (Second Council of Lyons). The word of our Lord Jesus Christ, which says, "Thou art Peter," &c., cannot be contradicted; and this expression has been verified by facts, for the Apostolic See has always preserved without alloy the Catholic religion and proclaimed the sacred doctrine (according to the formina of Pope Hormisdas subscribed by the Esstern bishops). In consequence, we (Pius IX.) sacro approbante concello, teach and define as a dogma of the faith, that by the aid of God, the Roman Pontiff, to whom, in the person of Peter, it was said by our Lord Himself, "I have prayed for thee that thy faith might not faiter," cannot err when, exercising the office of supreme teacher of all Christians, he defines in virtue of his own authority what ought to be heid by the whole Church in matters of faith and morals; and we moreover declare that the intalibility in question embraces all the objects to which that of the Church extends.

And should any one presume—which God forbidoatempt to controvert this definition, let him know that in so doing he diverges from the truth of the Catholic faith and the unity of the Church.

## OLD WORLD ITEMS.

New ratiroads are projected in all parts of Italy.

Vesuvius was again disturbed on the 9th and 10th of March. The family of Don Henri de Bourbon is said to be in destitute circumstances.

The Suez and Aden submarine Indian telegraph

cable along the Red Sea is completed. The Viceroy of Egypt has sent two superb Arab horses to the King of Italy by way of the new Brin-

The Land Tenure bill for India has become a point of discussion in the second chamber of A Home for Working Boys has been established in London, where cheap lodging, instruction and em-ployment are furnished.

ployment are furnished.

Beigian commerce increased fifteen per cent in importation and twelve per cent in exportation in January, as compared with the same month of 1862.

His Holiness the Pope is said to regard the movement of the French and Austrian Ministers to push

ment of the French and Austrian Ministers to push representatives into the Council as mere expedients for popularity.

Eighty-six charities for the relief of puor debtors in prison now exist in London, some of them tating back to the fifteenth century. The trustees now hold about £30,000, daily increasing, with an income of £3,000 per annum.

£3,000 per annum.

The Catholics of Liverpool were addressed on the 16th of March by Mr. Magnire, M. P., in defeace of the principle of conscience against infidelity and the destruction of the marriage tie, and other speakers denounced the idea of the right of the State-dominating that of the parent as pagan.

Ditailé, of Florence, says that the Italian Parliamit is about to take up the question of general contracts with the railway companies of the kingdom. In the total of 540,000,000 transs controlled by the Company of the Roman Railways, Italy is represented by only 105,000,000, or less than one-fifth France has 323,000,000.

CUBA

Unsatisfactory Results of the Winter Campaign.

Hard Fighting in the Eastern Department.

Spanish Hostility to Foreign Consuls.

HAVANA, March 23, 1870. On Tuesday last arrived here the steamer Tri unfo, having on board that repentant insurgent, Napoteon Arango, who came, as is said, upon the invitation of the first authority. Be that as it may, he immediately waited on his Excellency, and soon after they were seen walking through the principal streets together, followed by a brilliant staff. Unquestion ably this demonstration was for effect on the people and to show that the policy of the govern-ment was one of conciliation. Now, the Spaniards

are very weary of conciliation. They are not natu-

rally inclined that way, and the attempts which have

to incite its continuance.

The organization of the volunteers throughout the sands of soldiers from Spain at an immense cost were not for the purpose of conciliation; and after a campaign of three or four months— which had promised so much—to see their Captain General receiving and paying the most marked attention in the most public places to a repentant rebel, indicating that he still relies on con ciliation to a greater or less extent for the return of And not only this, it has affected their hopes, for they say "certainly this mumination would have been spared us had the government been certain of its strength." Meanwhile his Excellency is beyond hearing of their cavillings for a time. On the evening of the same day he went on board the war vessel Isabel la Catolica and sailed for Neuvitas and the capital of the Central department, still accompanied by Arango. This is a visit he has for some time contemplated, but it has from time to time been delayed on account of his sufferings from an old wound. Nevertheless the stories as to its objects are many and various. The journals state that

an old wound. Nevertheless the stories as to its objects are many and various. The journals state that he goes to take personal cognizance of affairs in the Camaguev and to dictate such course as may be required for the restoration of peace. The rumors are that he goes to receive the surrender of prominent insurgents. That a great effort is to be made to bring the insurgent leaders under obedience to the government, in which arango is to play a prominent part, and the immediate return of Arango would seem to indicate some truth in this; and again, that a vigorous campaign is to be inaugurated, in which he isto act as guide to the stronghold of the insurgents, which is not probable. There is little doubt that the journals are nearly if not quite, correct in their statements, and that nothing of much importance will result from the visit.

Another cause of complaint—wonderful to say—is that the Captain General has had the audacity to interfere with the independence of the judiciary. It will be recollected that, some time since, his Excellency saw fit to imprison the members of a council of war for inflicting too lenient a punishment on an unfortunate accused of indicensis (disloyalty). It is not recorded that any fault was found with his Excellency for his action on this occasion; but there are offences, and it will not do to presume. As the leaders of the Herkald are aware, the police recently broke in upon the meeting of a Freemason's lodge here, held contrary to law. It appearing that there was nothing of a political or otherwise harmful character in the proceedings, the foreigners present were at once discharged, and the others, Spaniards and Cubans, having been detained for a few days, were brought up before a certain Judge and after examination were also discharged, with this the Captain General was dissatisfied and the result of the matter was the Judge was sent to Spain. This caused the greatest excitement among his fellow Judges, the lawyers, doctors, literary men and others, and much fine talk has been

FRANCE.

France-American Postal Arrangement.

By a decree of the Emperor of the French the postage on a letter via England of ten grammes or three eighths of an ounce from any part of France to any part of the United States, and vice versa, is seventy contimes, or fifteen cents United States money, prepayment not required either in France or in the United States. But on letters sent from the United States. But on letters sent from the United States to France by steamers saling direct to France from the United States ten cents must be prepaid in the United States ten contra must be prepaid in the United States and on their charges of states to france the French Post Office will collect eighty centimes or sixteen cents additional; and on letters from France the eighty centimes must be prepaid in France, and ten cents will be collected on the same in the United States. left sixty-four dead booles on the ground. The spanish loss was seven dead and twenty wounded. The same journal reports encounters on the 13th and 14th, in which some deaths were caused. On the 15th Valmaseda left Bayamo for Cauto del Embarcadero, accompanied by his chief of staff and an escort from the squadron of his name.

There had arrived at Manzanillo the necessary material for a telegraph line between Bayamo and Gignant.

terial for a telegraph line between Bayamo and Gignani.

Dates from Puerto Principe to the 18th mention that D. Bruno Michel, formerly a prominent inerchant of Cascorro, had presented himself. A letter from the same place, dated the 18th states that a negro who had been captured gives information of the relief of Jordan as General-in-chef, as it was thought he could be of more service at some other point. A certain Agramonte was appointed to succeed him. As Ignacio Agramonte, the only one of the name who could be appointed to the command, recently lett for the North on account of the death of his father, there can be no truth in the statement. The Cubans here state than Jordan is now in the vicinity of Morou.

re cently left for the North on account of the death of his father, there can be no truth in the statement. The Cubins here state than Jordan is now in the vicinity of Morou.

It is undoubted that a very considerable fight took place near the river Cauto recently, in which Modesto Diaz commanded the insurgents, and a battation of Matanzas volunteers made up the bulk of the Spanish forces, as say the accounts through the journals and official sources. The accounts are various and the statement of losses equally so. Valmaseda, in his report, places it at thirty-seven to the enemy and says that his resistance was owing to a comoination of the rebel bands in Las Tunas. The Cubans claim to have information that the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss, and the fact that preparations were being made at Manzanillo to bring the wounded to Havana gives a color of trut to this. The Spanish papers place the Cuban force at 2,800, and admit that they fought with great audacity. Valmaseda further reports that the last convolve conducted to Las Tunas met with but little resistance. In Cuba the contra guerillas were continuing in pursuit of the insurgents. In a despatch of the 15th he mentions that a small band had been encountered at an estate called Ingenio Grande and dispersed, in which the chief, Faustino Cabaliero, was killed; also the well known insurrects, D. Juan Napolas and D. Jose Autonio Alvarez.

A letter published in the Prensa says that the fight alluded to took place at Salado, three leagues from Cauto. It places the insurgents force at 3,000, and says Jordan was in command. The volunteers had gone out, not knowing the insurgents were there and for the purpose of clearing the road for the convoy.

The Diarlo of the 23d publishes a letter, dated at

The Diario of the 23d publishes a letter, dated at

The Diario of the 230 publishes a letter, dated at Cascorro the 16th, which says that presentations continue at that point, at Sibanicu and El Oriente, which are garrisoned and fortified. No military operations are recorded. The story of the deposition of Jordan is repeated.

The Insurgents Operating in the Jurisdiction-The Spanish Press Threatening Expulsion of Foreign Consuls. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 18, 1870.

The news from the interior which we receive is of very little importance. Though the pacification of we still hear of parties of insurgents who have made themselves felt on some of the estates. A party of about sixty recently attacked the sugar estate Las Chivas, taking prisoners the overseer and engineer and driving off some forty oxen. The few troops stationed there to guard the property left in haste on bearing of the approach of the insurgents. It is said this party came from Mogote.

The Spanish organ here, La Bandera Español, still continues to speak insultingly of Mr. Phillips for his despatch to Mr. Fish, and threatens that all the foreign Consuls will have to leave the day Catalans wish them to do so.

The money collected by the ayuntamiento for the children of Valimaseda is to be returned, as the Captain General has disapproved of the proceeding.

The Expedition on the North Const-Troops Gone in Pursuit-Expeditionists Moving Inland-Hard Fighting Near Maniti-Heavy Spanish Loss-Cholera Among the Troops-

Cornello Porro.
NUEVITAS, March 20, 1870. By the Spanish steamer Cuba, which is about leaving here for Havana. I am enabled to send you the important intelligence that another landing in the interest of the insurgents has taken place on the north coast. The accounts differ as to the pre-

cise point, one placing it between Mañencos and Maniabow and the other near Nuevas tirandes. As these places are, however, not far separated, this is not important. On the receipt of the news a telegram was immediately sent to Puerto Principe, and yesterday evening 400 troops arrived, who immediately passed over to Bags, whence they will attempt to intercept the expeditionists, who are said to be moving iniand with a convoy.

We have news of hard fighting in the vicinity of Maniit, in which the Spanish force lost neavily, dreat pains are taken to keep the matter quiet, and the Spaniards are very much depressed.

In Bags and San Miguel the choiera prevails among the troops. On the 18th General Acosta arrived here from that point on this account.

Cornelio Porro, an insurgent officer, well known here, has been made Major General in the Guoan army.

## ANTI-WOMAN'S RIGHTS LECTURE.

Miss Maud Ernost on the Situation-Susan B. Authory and Her Disciples Scourged and Marriage Vindicated.

De Garmo Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Four-eenth street, was the centre of attraction last night for a highly respectable and sensibly-inclined mass of individuals, most of whom were ladies, the occasion being the almost anomaly now-a-days of a lecture by a sensible young woman named Miss Maud Ernest, who is opposed to what are technically called "woman's rights," but which are more appropriately styled "woman's wrongs." After the terrible though bloodiess contest of the past few days between the "Tuscaroras" on the one side and the "Big Injuna" on the other it was quite refreshing last evening to get in among the petticoats, witho

between the "Tuscaroras" on the one side and the "Big Injuna" on the other it was quite refreshing last evening to get in among the petiticoats, without the fear of being "jackknifed" or "scalped," and to lisien to the display of a little wholesome femininity from the lips of an "carnest" speaker, and delivered without any "mandilin" sentimentanty.

The fair lecturess, who, by the way, is rather prepossessing looking, commenced by saying that in assuming to lecture against her sex she should become a target for the petiticoat politicians of the day. It was a shame to permit such loose and dangerous doctrines as were advocated in reference to the marriage laws. Was it to be wondered at that militions of young hearts became corrupted which were once as pure as the beadtful suny Any woman that could take her stand in the ranks of politicians at the voting polis was lost to all sense of shame. None would offer to do it but jitted old maids and those who could never be at home in the family circle. Eminent poets, both ancient and modern, contenined strongmined women. When we found minds of masculine propensity among women we might be sure that in the domestic circle they were the veriest tyrants. When a woman cried down the laws of morality, and said she would rather have six or eight nusbands than one, what a perfect horror she became. The lecturess then pitched into Senator Summer for his action in reference to the Woman's Rights Convention rocently, and said that the Grand Army of the Republic, otherwise known as the Woman's Rights Convention, no doubt went out and had drinks ait round on the strength of getting the Senator into their front ranks. Sometines, now and again, the husband of once of these strong-minded women awoke to find his wife another firs. McFarland. Some six thousand years ago woman was man's rib. Now she was man's pone of contention. Women's rights were continually crying out against the slavery of marriage. That was utterly false. A man of any common sense, or who is in the least a gentleman,

### BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Long Island Railroad Company to be Prosecuted-Alter the Doctors-The Offal Docks-A Fight Over Them, but the Naisauce to be Stopped-Washington and Fulton Markets Denounced.

The Board of Health met yesterday, when the Attorney reported an ordinance to prevent the dumping of manure on the line of the Long Island Rail road. The ordinance was adopted and ordered

published. A suit was ordered, to be continued against Dr. Edward W. Jones, of Grand street, for failing to report smallpox cases treated by him.

THE OFFAL DOCKS. The Sanitary Superintendent reported upon the offal docks foot of West Thirty-eighth street, characterizing them as cleanly, but objecting to the business of offai rendering and bone boiling on the windward side of the city. The report states that at the same time the proprietors are doing all in their power to render the business as inoffensive as possible. He concludes by recommending that possible. He concindes by recommending that the ousiness be removed outside of the city limits. The application of the company for a permit to continue the business until the 1st of May was discussed. The president of the company numerical that they would positively remove outside the city limits on or before the 1st of May and not return until invited to do so by this Board or its successors. On the vote to permit them to remain until May I Brennan, Bosworth and Lincoin voted aye, and Drs. Smith, Stone, Crane and Mr. Maulerre nay. The officers of the company were consequently informed that the suits against them would not be commenced until the further order of the Board.

Inspector Murray reported as to the flithy condition of Fulton and Washington markets, where he found the buildings dilapidated and heaps of flita accumulated in various places, especially in West Washington market.

A COSMETIC VENDOR'S DEFENCE.

The proprietor of a cosmetic, upon which Dr. Harris reported adversely, appeared and presented a certificate of analysis made by the chemist of the Board of Laird's Bloom of Yours, showing that it was not poisonous and contained no lead. He reported that the publication of Dr. Harris report in the Hexallo had injured his business greatly. The President of the Board instructed him that they did not control the publication of the reports of its officers, and advised him to publish the enemist's analysis as an advertisement.

Ben Wood's SWILL MILK STABLES.

An inspector reported that he had endeavored to

publish the chemist's analysis as an advertisement.

BEN WOOD'S SWILL MILK STABLES.

An inspector reported that he had endeavored to find out the owners of the swill milk stables in Franklin avenue, near Flusning avenue, which were not properly conducted, and could find none but Ben Wood, Mrs. Ben Wood and H. Colton, o'N assau street, New York. It will be remembered that Mr. Wood denies all connection with the stable in question.

THE FISK PAVEMENT. A compaint was received from a citizen of Twenty-second street as to the Fisk pavement poultice, and asking for its removal. Referred to the Mayor.

STATION HOUSE SLEEPERS.

A resolution was passed ordering a sanitary inquiry as to the contagious diseases among the vagrant population, with a view of registering them. This has especial reference to the station house loaders.

## A DOMESTIC MYSTERY.

The Board then adjourned.

An Abandoned Corpse-Singular Disappear ance of a Husband-His Continued Ab-

On Tresday evening the death of Mrs. Jones, in the rear of No. 32 Ridge street, under suspicious circumstances, was brought to the attention of Captain Bennett, of the Thirteenth precinct. From Inquiries

cumstances, was brought to the attention of Captain Bennett, of the Thirteenth precinct. From inquiries immediately instituted it appeared that on Sunday night a young woman saw the husband of deceased leaving the house through a window in a decidedly suspicious manner. The following afternoon Jones returned to the house and after remaining for a few hours left again, since which time he has not been seen, although efforts have been made to learn where he is.

A superficial examination showed that there were no marks of violence on the body, and to solve the mystery surrounding the case a post mortem examination was necessary. Three persons, supposed to be important witnesses, are under surveillance by the police of the precinct, in order that they may be forthcoming when required. Yesterday morning Coroner Rollins was informed of Mrs. Jones ideath till the Drain was opened, when it was clearly apparent that she died from cerebral apoplexy. Mrs. Jones was about forty years of age and a native of New Jersey. She has left a husband and two children, one of whom is a married daughter and lives somewhere in New Jersey. The deceased bore an excellent reputation among her acquaintances. Jones, on the contrary, is represented as a victious and intemperate man who was in the habit of beating and abusing his wife. She recently complained to Mrs. Dillon, a friend living at 174 Division street, that she should be compelled to leave her husband on account of his bad treatment. Up to last evening the fugitive husband had not returned, and why he absents himself is a mystery, unless it be to avoid incurring the expense of interring the remains of his acceased wire. The body of Mrs. Jones will be kept a day or two at the Morgue for the benefit of her featives, should they desire it, for burial,

## GREAT COCKING MAIN.

The Pet Birds of Schenectady and Troy in the Pit -Eleven Battles for \$200 and the Kain \$1,000-The "Fighting Ground" and the Crowd - Heelers, Handlers and Feeders - Schenectady an Honored Victor.

Schenectary, March 28, 1870. There is a great gathering of sporting men to-day in this pleasant city. They embrace all classes and all shades of character, even as they represent all sections of the State. New York city furnishes her quota, and while many of them are in manner and appearance quite respectable, the leading spirits among them are as precious a set of rascals as ever invaded a quiet community. Buffalo and Rochester, Albany and Troy and many in-land towns and hamlets send their unregenerated and unredeemed, all to witness the last great cook fight of the season between the cities of Troy and Schenectary. These places, or rather their exponents of this pastime, have striven for years to master each other in the cockpit, and their mains of game birds have been creditably conducted.

The community hereabouts rather like the sport, and many of its members who reside on large estates, and country families, breed the game cock, valuing him for his inveterate pacity, and do not think his symmetry form and beauty of plumage an evil,

nacity, and do not think his symmetry of form and beauty of plumage an evil, but a great desideratum. For this reason and its attending discumstances the rowdy, rooster and the pit have fourished in this and contiguous rural districts, without the brawing and fighting, the foul tricks or filthy subterfuges that have been witpessed in cockpits at Pamrepau and Union Hill, N. J.

THE PRINCIPALS.

The present main was agreed upon about a month ago, and the parties recognized as the principals are James Scullen, of Troy, and Colonel Campbell, of Schenectady. It is not the first time they nave met under similar circumstances. The terms on which they engage their chambions are "up and up," which is the best arrangement for fairness and honesty. Neither of these men is engaged in active business pursuits, their time being spent in the, to them, pleasant sport of bringing to perfection their favorite breeds of game fowls.

THE STAKES AND RULES.

It was arranged that each party should show fitteen cocks, from four pounds lour onness to five pounds eight ounces, and fight all that fell in for \$200 a battle and \$1,000 the main. The Albany rules were selected to govern the fighting, the gaffs to be used being the same as used in and around New York—one and one-quarter inches. These regulations bound the fighting men so closely that no trickery or swinding could be, if intended, successfully practised.

THE BERDS.

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THE BIRDS.

The Troy birds are the same that Scullen has always shown, and of similar strain to those that the Heathwoods whipped at Union Hill, N. J., on the 22d of February last. They are of an English and Irish strain, mostly black reds, with few spangles. They are determined fighters when once they get to work, and if in condition will make Colonel Campbell's stock look wild before they are beaten.

The Schenectady cocks are of all colors, but at this moment I do not know of what strain. They have been ored on the Colonel's place, walked by him, and this morning are the favories in the main of 100 to 80, which has been frequently accepted by the Troy men.

The HANDLERS AND FEEDERS.

The birds have been cooped for about two weeks, and each party claim that they will show good condition and excellent training. The principals have superintended the teading of their respective birds, and well they might, as much depends thereor. James Jewell will heel and handle for Schenectady, while the old sport, Bill Clacker, of New York, who has just returned from the South, will heel for the Trojans, and Scallen will handle, as ne always does, extremely weil.

THE PIT.

For obvious reasons the place of fighting will be at

Troms, and Scalien will handle, as he always does, extremely weil.

THE PIT.

For obvious reasons the place of fighting will be at the little hamlet of Rotterdam, one mile and a half distant from the city. The pit will be in the back room of an old tavera, kept and owned by a jovial sport named Babcock. If man ever enjoyed himself in the cockpit, this same Babcock is the fellow. "It's atin' and drinkin'" to him. His stories of the olden time sports around the fires of the genial hosterice are worth the visit here alone. Already the season is now fast approaching the time when the buildings that have rung with the martial crow of many eager cocks will be stient. Several rasping mains have here been fought, and everything been conducted in an honorable, quiter manner, in great contrast to some of the mains that have been witnessed in New Jersey, where it was arranged that fraud should be the idea from beginning to end, and to accomplish this end the leaders sacrificed friend and foe alike.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 29, 1870. All the preliminaries being arranged the grand muster took piace to-day, and the beligerent birds

were placed in position for the battles. Eleven couples fell in. Jesse Johnson, of Albany, after much discussion, was selected as judge. The Troy party was so slow in arranging for the fighting that the first battle did not commence until eleven o'clock. The pit was crowded to suffocation. At this hour of writing the fight has been decided, Troy winning two and Schenectady one. The following

are the details of the battles fought:rust Fight.—The light weights, four pounds four ounces. Troy sent in a bine red with white legs and Schenectady a black red. 50 to 40 on Troy. They were very effective lighters, and after several buckles a well delivered now sent Schenectady reeling across the pit in a dying condition. Time,

Second Fight.—Two five pound four birds. Schenectady produced a light brown red and Troy one of same color but darker feathers. Betting 100 to 80 on the latter. They were the gamest that ever entered a pit. It was buckle for buckle, hit for hit, until each were cut in every part of their bodies, but finally and unexpectedly the Schenectady cock "cut his opponent down," and the battle was ended. It was a not, short fight. Time, firly seconds.

ended. It was a not, short fight. Time, fifty seconds.

Third Fight.—Two five pound cocks. Troy a handsome rose comb spangic and Schenectady a blue red.

The same odds as before were offered and taken. At the start there was an excellent fight; but the loafer blood was in the blue, and when only half whipped he began to chant Methodist hymns and walked off. Time, twenty minutes.

Fourth Fight.—The birds weighed five pounds eight ounces. A handsome, well stationed spangle was sent in by Troy, while a beautiful brown red carved out the fortunes of their opponents. It was well done by Schenectady, and their winning this battle made the fights two and two. Time, twelve minutes.

well done by Schenectady, and their winning this battle made the lights two and two. Time, twelve minutes.

\*\*Fifth Fight.\*\*—Four pounds fourteen ounces. Troy the favorite, \$1,000 to \$800. It was a queer contest. Both were coupled, their backs broken, eyes out, and eventually, after the patience of the audience was allowed to be at the turning point of exhaustion, Schenectady won. It was a long battle and \$8,000 changed hands. Time, one hour and fifty minutes, the longest legitimate fight on record.

\*\*Sixth Fight.\*\*—Both four pounds twelve ounces. Troy, a brown red, with white tail feathers, and Schenectady, a black red, short walk. Jesse Johnson, of Albany, the judge, decided at the onest of the battle that Troy had violated the rules, and Schenectady was given the battle. Johnson, it may be recorded, leit at the same time, and what his future healthy career may be is problematical. It is certain, however, he cannot decently judge an important main of game cocks, particularly when he is interested himself. Time, 3:35.

\*\*Sebenth Fight.\*\*—James Worden, of Troy, was substituted for judge. Two four pounds twelve ounces. Schenectady produced a handsome gray, whitish yellow hackle. Troy sent in a black red. The gray won after a gallant battle. The Troy cock was one of the gamest ever bred. Time, 28:15.

\*\*Eighth Fight.\*\*—Schenectady had to win only one more battle to make the main safe, and the excitement was intense. Troy showed a black red, and their opponents a bird of similar color, both four pounds eight ounces. A tedious fight. Troy the oest by odds. Time, eight minutes.

\*\*Ninth Fight.\*\*—It was daylight and the genia: rays of the sun shone in the pit, eclipsing the tallow cannels, pleasantly, so long and quietly submitted to. Troy a pretty black red, five pounds, and Schenectady. Time, 7:20.

\*\*The Teath and Eigenth Fights were among the finest of the night's combats; but as the main to Schenectady. Time, 7:20.

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THE PASSAIC RIVER DROWNING MYSTERY. While the authorities of both Hudson and Essex counties. N. J., are treating with the utmost indifference the reported drowning under circumstances as mysterious as inexplicable, the public and the reporters are exceedingly anxious to unravel the singular affair. Thus far their desires and efforts in singular affair. Thus far their desires and efforts in the matter have accomplished but little beyond establishing the fact that a carriage and double learn were seen to drive off the plank road bridge into the Passaic river has Monday night, and that subsequently the cries of a human being struggling in the water were distinctly heard. This statement was yesterday corroborated by four or five eye witnesses to the occurrence. The carriage and haracas, to be seen imbedded in the sand on the eastern bank of the river, are gotten up in a style that indicates the owner to be a person of taste and means. The opinion prevalls in some quarters that the team was a runaway. In any case it does seen atrange that the authorities should be so lax in gelving the question, "Has human life been destroyed or not?"